

27 BC

Roman Empire led by
(Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus)
Augustus

27BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Panther at Rome res built

Summer of 27 BC

Augustus left Rome for Gaul and Spain. He returned in 24 BC

AUGUSTUS 27BC

A title, meaning venerable, bestowed upon GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR OCTAVIANUS, the first Roman Emperor, in 27 B.C., and borne by his successors. In the reign of DIOCLETIAN (284-305) the two emperors, of the East & West were called Augustus, each with his Caesar or colleague.

27 BC \Rightarrow AD 180

PAX ROMANA

Jan 2782

A major reorganization of the Roman government took place. Octavian laid down his 'de facto' military dictatorship, and constitutional government was reestablished. In an historic, carefully staged meeting of the senate - "having first briefed his most intimate friends among the senators," A series of powers was voted him which firmly

established him as ruler of the Roman Empire. He consented to accept the proconsular power (a special extended military command) for ten years and the Consulship annually together with the tribunician power (which gave him effective control of the civil government). He was also awarded the honorary title of AUGUSTUS

27 BC

Augustus who effectively became emperor in 27 BC, subsidized Greek athletics (for the Olympics) and saw to the renovation of the stadium at Olympia.

27BC

Augustus sole ruler of Roman Empire.

27 BC - AD 14

Reign of Augustus, founder
of the principate

Feb 14, 27 BC

Began the Augustan Era

Jan. 27 BC

Octavian received the name Augustus. He preferred 'PRINCEPS' or 'first citizen'

27BC

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Peloponnesus and central Greece
did not become the Roman
province of ACHAIA till about
the year 27BC.

Jan. 270c

Octavian went through the pantomime of giving up power to the Senate, and receiving most of it back again. The whole proceedings was carefully stage-managed by his agents and associates. Octavian retained Egypt, Cyprus, and the important military provinces of Spain, Gaul, and Syria. This was for

10 years in the 1st instance

He continued to be elected Consul

as he was every year from 31 BC to 23 BC

^{31 BC}
33 II

1st in 43 BC

31 III

³⁰
29 IV

5 BC XII

29 V

2 BC XIII

28 VI

27 VII

26 VIII

25 IX

24 X

23 XI

27BC

1912Dates J-BK

(63 B.C.-14 A.D.)

AUGUSTUS

At birth, his name was Gaius Octavius. When adopted by Julius Caesar, he was called Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus. By decree of the Senate in 27 BC he was named AUGUSTUS, the first Roman Emperor and grandnephew of Caesar, who adopted him. When Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC, Octavianus returned to Rome from his studies abroad and found Antony in control. War ensued; Antony was beaten and

had across the Alps & Tiberian Pass. Supported
by Cicerone and others, Cato was more to power and
that he formed the second triumvirate with Pompey &
Tiberius. He took Italy, Africa and Sicily, Antony of
Athens and Tiberius, Spain. After the battle of
Philippi: Cato was withdrawn Italy & Tiberius: Africa
while Antony was in the power of Cleopatra
Cato was building himself up, and was
very kindly disposed against Cleopatra. Cato
was victorious at Actium and became sole ruler
of second universal peace in 39 B.C. On Aug 11, the
conquering (37 B.C.) the Senate made him Tribune
for life. On the death of Tiberius (12 B.C.) he was
made Praetor Maximus. He refused the offer of Pompey
and he lived the rest of his life.

27 BC.

Rome

With the death of the
republic - the office of
Censor disappeared.

27BC - A.D. 14

Age of Augustus

Octavian became absolute ruler after the senate bestowed on him the title Augustus. He preserved the republican face by acting as "princeps", first citizen. An enlightened leader, he established the forms of rule followed by his successors. During his reign - longest of all Caesars - Rome's domain reached the Danube.

27 B.C.

1912 Dates J-BK

Egypt
The City of Thebes was further
destroyed by an earthquake in
27 B.C.

The Tomb and ruins of temples
of ancient Thebes are of
interest historically

Ostorius was honored
by Senate with title
of Princeps.

28BC

The Senate made Octavian
Princeps

28BC

Augustus was Consul 6th time

28 BC

Official restoration of Senate.
Octavian assumes the title
of Princeps Senatus. Reversal
of all illegal Acts since 43 BC.

28BC

DURANT

Octavian and Agrippa were
Co-censors.

28-23 BC

DURANT

Step by step Augustus persuaded or graciously permitted the Senate and the assemblies to grant him powers that in their total made him in all but name a king. He kept always the title of imperator, as commander in chief of all the armed forces of the state. As the army remained for the most part outside the capital and usually outside Italy, Octavian was chosen Consul in 43 BC and 33 BC, and in every year from 31 to 23 BC. By the tribunician authority conferred upon him

in 36, 30, and 238c, he took for his the invalidity
of a tribunal, the right to initiate legislation, the
creation of the Assembly, and the power to set the
action of any official in the government. No one
protested against the Armistice de Tottorship. The
thunderbolts who were making hay under the
sun of peace, the senators who sought Ostrom
294 p. 100, the soldiers who held their hands
stretched by his country, the beneficiaries of peace,
land, appointments, and will - all were now
agreed with him, that the rule of men is
not, at least if he should be so free with his as
Ostrom.

28BC

China also has the oldest data on sunspots observed as the sun was just rising. Her systematic records tell of 101 such phenomena occurring between 28BC and the end of the 16th century.

28Bc

Augustus

As Co-censor with Agrippa, he took a census of people, revised the membership of the Senate, reduced it to 600, and was himself named permanently princeps senatus. The title meant "first in the roll call of the Senate"; soon it would mean "prince" in the sense of ruler, just as imperator, through Octavian's life tenure of the name, would come to mean "emperor." History rightly calls his government, and that of his successors for two centuries, a "princely" rather than

plenty a manning, for until the death of Commodore Lee the "Singapore" recognized, at least in theory, that they were only the leaders (principles) of the Senate.

28 BC

Purge of the Senate, Octavian princeps

27BC

Octavian was given title
of Augustus

27BC

Octavian resigned all his
extraordinary powers up
to that point.

27BC

Cicero accepted from the
Senate the honorary title of
Augustus and the new
principate begins

27BC

Augustus began accumulating every scrap of power he could lay his hands on, but he cloaked his ambition so deftly that he actually appeared to be shrinking from the authority thrust upon him by the Senate. As he extended and consolidated his grasp upon the levers of influence, subtly fashioning an entirely novel autocratic system of government, Augustus innocently protested that all he really

asserted and was before the Republic, in fact,
he claimed the Republic already had been
settled; he was careful to define any
position that was not consistent by
custom or usage but

C 27 BC

Augustus was elected Consul
for 10 consecutive years
later, the Senate awarded him
proconsular powers for the rest
of his life.

16 Jan. 27BC

Senate conferred new title
of Augustus
Imperator Caesar Divi filius
Augustus

27 BC

Augustus was Consul for 7th time.

273C

Octavian formally resigns
emergency powers but receives
Proconsular "IMPERIUM" for 10
years, with title of Augustus
Distribution of Provinces as Senatorial
or Imperial. The latter are held by
Augustus, and administered by
the governors he appointed.

Formal recognition of the
Republic! actual recognition
of an Autocratic Republic
27. Augustus went to Rome

27BC \Rightarrow 24BC

Augustus went to Gaul
and returned

27 GC.

They conferred IMPERATOR veiled
in the Pater Patrus & father of
his country, PRINCEPS,
CAESAR AUGUSTUS

27BC

What was a PROCONSUL became
the Governor of Province

27BC

A gupia constructed
sewerage duct, the JULIA.

He built the first of three large
bathing establishments
which became in later times
the most wonderful features of
the city.

He built the Pantheon 27BC
It was destroyed & rebuilt ~~in~~ Cent AD by HADRIAN

27 BC \rightarrow 14 A.D. Reigned

Born 63 BC. Died 14 AD

AUGUSTUS (Octavian) was grand-nephew of Julius Caesar. Was adopted as his son in Julius Caesar's Will. Title of Augustus conferred in 27 BC by the Senate

27BC

The senate made him Augustus.
(His reign is recognized as
starting 27BC)

27BC

Octavian in 27BC surrendered all his offices, proclaimed the restoration of the Republic, and expressed his desire (at 35) to return to private life. Perhaps the drama had been arranged; Octavian was one of those cautious men who believe that honesty is the best policy, but that it must be practiced with discrimination. The Senate countered his abdication with its own, returned to him nearly all power, entrusted him to continue his guidance of

the state and conferred upon him the title of
Augustus which history has mistaken as his
name.

The people of Rome seem to have thought that the "restoration" was real. Augustus, whose agents merely "proposed" the laws and "nominated" the more important candidates. As imperator and consul he ruled the army and the treasury and administered the laws; and by his tribunician privileges he controlled all other activities of the government. His powers were not much greater than those of PERICLES or POMPEY; the difference lay in their permanence.

27BC

DURANT

Augustus' name was added to those of the gods in official hymns at Rome.

His birthday became a holy day as well as a holiday and after his death (14AD), the Senate decreed that his genius (or soul), was thereafter to be worshipped as one of the official divinities.

27BC → 14AD

During Augustus reign

82 temples were built; a new forum and basilica were added.

A new senate house replaced the one that had incinerated Clodius. He finished Caesar's theatre & named after Marcellus.

His indispensable aide in the reconstruction of Rome was Marcus

Viperae AGNIPPA.

Feb. 14, 27BC

Augustan Era began.

270C → AD
PRINCIPATE GOVT.

The powers of the prince were at once legislative, executive, and judicial; he could propose laws or decrees to assemblies or Senate, he could administer and enforce them, he could interpret them, he could pardon their violation. Augustus, says Suetonius, regularly sat as judge, sometimes till night-fall, "having a litter placed upon the tribunal if he was undesposed..." He was highly conscientious and very lenient."

27BC

Titles of AUGUSTUS and Emperor
are conferred on Octavius for ten years.

27BC to 68AD

JULIO-CLAUDIAN DYNASTY

27BC to 14A.D.

DURANT

PRINCIPATE OF AUGUSTUS

27BC

DURANT
At age 35, having lived through one of the most intense dramas in history Augustus was already old - nervous, sickly, easily tired; no one dreamed that he would live another 40 years. He tried a variety of doctors, and richly rewarded one, ANTONIUS MUSA for curing an uncertain illness (abscess of the liver?) with cold fomentations and baths. But for the most part he doctored himself

He used that old note & explanation for
his explanation; he at length and only the
pleasant food - some meat, cheese, fish, and
fruit; he was content of his diet that
"sometimes he at home with his pen as dinner
party or after it, talking nothing during
its course, he fulfilled his duties conscientiously
provided regularly over the Senate, attended
important conferences, judged hundreds of
cases, suggested economic and legislative policies
didn't compare, growed longer & given
with every rising storm and attended to affairs
as he went along

17 JAN 27 BC

SENATE CONFERRED
TITLE OF AUGUSTUS
ON OCTAVIAN

27 B.C.

Augustus became Roman emperor

27BC

Octavian assumed the title
and name Imperator Caesar
Augustus.

He reorganized the Praetorian Guard
as the official bodyguard of the
emperor

Jan. 27 BC

Power of both people and senate passed entirely into the hands of Augustus and from this time there was, strictly speaking, a monarchy.

And yet, in order to preserve the appearance of having this authority not through their power but by virtue of the laws, the emperors (dictators) have taken to themselves all the offices (including the titles) which under the Republic possessed great power with the consent of the people - with the exception of the dictatorship. Thus they

very often become lunatics, and they are always
exposed persons (in Tanya's own person
become part of the official nomenclature of the company)
the state imparts so full by them in life, not only
by those who are victims in battle, but also by
the rest, to indicate their absolute power (impacts are
described by Tanya, Caligula, and Claudius). By
virtue of the state, they secure the right to make laws,
collect funds, declare war, make peace, and rule
foreigners and citizens alike everywhere and always -
even to the extent of being able to put to death both
equites and senators inside the pomerium.

Jan. 27 BC

Major reorganization of the Roman government took place. Octavian laid down his de facto military dictatorship and constitutional government was reestablished. In an historic, carefully staged meeting of the senate - "having ^{1st} briefed his most intimate friends among the senators," as Dio Cassius puts it - he proclaimed the "restoration of the Republic"

and should be able to put it off. It's
communication is, of course, not accepted;
initial, a series of pines was not from
which family established him as ruler of the
Korean Empire. It seemed to accept the
prisoner's power for ten years, and the civil-
ship annuities together with the instructions
from which gave him control of the empire. It
He was also awarded the Order of Augustus,
which, together with the designation Imperator,
and monthly income of 100,000 sesterces.

276C

Augustus chose 15 senators by lot as standing committee of the senate.

It was reorganized on a new basis in A.D. 13, served as privy council and ultimately developed into the institution of an imperial cabinet.

Jan 27 BC

Avoiding all official appellations suggestive of autocracy, Augustus preferred the informal title of princeps for himself in his new position. With its strong republican overtones - the leading senator under the Republic had been known as princeps senatus - this title had the effect of designating Augustus as "first citizen", primus inter pares, rather than a ruler over subjects. The senate, moreover, in theory retained its traditional functions, and was to be the "Partner

in government "of the principles, and the popular
conditions are to continue to meet as in the
past. Thus, typically, the PARTICIPATE, as the
new regime is called, was the Republic
which, finally, however, the trapping of
republican government made a political
expedient contribution to the for a new
imperial administration under the
authority of a monarch in all his name.

Jan. 27 BC

Octavian "placed the republic at the disposal of the Senate and the Roman people," but the Senate begged him not to abandon the state.

Octavian now received a number of prerogatives that legitimized his position. He was given the military command (imperium) for 10 years (subsequently extended for periods of 5 and 10 yrs).

and the administration of those provinces
that required the presence of the army.
His official name became Imperator
CAESAR AVGVSTVS, and he was called
AVGVSTVS (the Exalted)

27 BC - 14 AD reigned

Augustus was 1st Roman
Emperor

27 BC

The senate conferred the title Augustus on Octavian.

Octavian was 18 yrs old when Caesar was assassinated (Mar 15, 44 BC). In his will Caesar adopted him. His official name then became GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR. He was able to use Caesar's name to win over Caesar's veterans.

Jan. 16, 278 C

Octavein was named Augustus

27BC

The decree of the Senate was passed in 27BC, changing the name of the month SEPTILIS TO AUGUSTUS, but the honor was not officially accepted by the emperor until 8BC when he made some necessary adjustments in the Cal. Also a plebiscite was passed in motion of SEXTUS PACUVIUS, Tribune of Plebs

27BC

Augustus established his government, rebuilt the city of Rome, and became a great patron of the arts.

27BC

Crisis officially over, ~~governorships~~
of unarmmed provinces restored to the
senate; Octavian voted the title
"Augustus"



27 BC

Following his triumphal return to Rome, Octavian announced he would "restore the Republic." But he did so only outwardly. He provided the Senate with considerable authority, consulted it on important issues, allowed it to retain control over Italy and half of the provinces, and gave it the legislative functions of the nearly defunct Tribal Assembly.

the Senate in return bestowed upon Octavian the title "AUGUSTUS" (The Reverend, a title previously used for gods), by which he was known thereafter. Augustus never again held the dictatorship, and he seldom held the consulship. Throughout his career he kept the power of a tribune (which gave him the right to initiate and to veto legislation) and governorship of the frontier provinces, where the armies were stationed.

27 BC

AUGUSTUS

(GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR OCTAVIANUS

27BC

PANTHEON

Built by Agrippa 27 BC, destroyed and rebuilt in 2nd century AD by HADRIAN mainly of brick with a great hemispherical dome whose supporting walls are set in concrete. In 609 AD it was converted to a Christian church consecrated to Santa Maria dei Martiri

In his early career AUGUSTUS had proven himself able, adroit, unscrupulous, cold-blooded. He had shrank from no cruelty, and had been moved by no passion. But absolute power, which drives small men to frenzy, warmed this cold, unlovely schemer into something akin to greatness. He became an impartial and faithful ruler, and took up the work of the great Julius, though with a more cautious spirit. The remaining forty years of his life he gave to unremitt-

fail in strengthening the Empire and in
improving the condition of the people throughout
the Roman world.

27BC

He was 35

EMPIRE ESTABLISHED

ACTIUM (31BC) made OCTAVIUS sole master of the Roman World (He was 31 yrs old). He proceeded to the East to restore order and to annex Egypt as a province. On his return to Rome in 29BC (He was 33), the gates of the Temple of Janus were closed, in token of the reign of peace. He declared a general amnesty, and thereafter welcomed to favor and public office the followers of his old enemies; and, by prudent and generous measures, he soon brought back prosperity to long distracted Italy. In 27BC, he laid

down his office of Tribune (which had become a sole dictatorship), and declared the Republic restored. He set really showed that he was absolute master and that the Empire was really established. [The gates of the Temple of Power were always open when the Romans were engaged in any war in all Roman history; they had been closed only twice before - And me I know was in the legendary days of KING NUMA]

arches - up to the base of the dome. Under the arches, in pillared recesses, stood the statues of the gods of all religions; for this grand temple was symbolic of the grander toleration and unity of the Roman world. Time has dealt gently with it, and almost alone of the buildings of its day it has lasted to ours.

27 BC

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDINGS

PANTHEON

and the other buildings of the city

of MAECEAS in literature. Agrippa's generalship
won the battle of ¹⁵⁶¹ Pavia. He became the m-in-
lor of Augustus, and, except for his death shortly
before that of the Emperor, he would probably have
succeeded [his father] ~~from an earlier time~~
It is a circular structure, 132 feet in diameter
and of the same height, surmounted by a majestic
dome that originally flared with the bronze. The
interior is broadly floored with light green
asperites in the dome 26 feet in diameter. The
inside walls are formed of splendid columns
of yellow marble, with gleaming white
capitals supporting white arches, upon which
again rested more pillars and another row of

1/6 - 27 BC

Historian VARRO

Marcus Terentius Varro of Reate is the dearest known antiquarian. He was essentially a learned encyclopedist - "the most erudite of the Romans," Quintilian called him. His gigantic output comprising 74 works in about 620 books, accumulated & marshaled information in almost all fields of learning.

Together with Cato his lectures are prime source for management & operations of

Large article in State under the "Reports"

27 BC - 14 AD

AUGUSTUS

He organized provincial government and the army, rebuilt Rome and patronized arts and letters

* postal service was developed in connection with the army

Jan. 16, 27 BC

the title of Augustus was conferred
on OCTAVIAN

27BC-14AD

Principate of Augustus